

81 Perish In Pan American Jet Crash

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

On Thanksgiving Day, six days after the assassination of President Kennedy, President Johnson announced that Cape Canaveral, site of America's principal missile center, had been renamed Cape Kennedy in honor of the fourth American President to be struck down by an assassin.

It was, of course, a worthy thought, but it wasn't received with enthusiasm by the people of the area, who protested that the name was centuries old and should remain as it had been since the early beginnings of American history.

They pointed out that the name had been given to the cape by Spanish navigators who saw it first some four centuries ago. The word Canaveral means a field of reeds or cane. Presumably the name itself is not particularly significant, but the fact that for some 400 years it has borne the name applied to it by the first white men to see it is significant to them.

They suggested that naming the missile center—from which, among other things, our earth-orbiting astronauts have been launched—would meet with their complete approval, but they couldn't go along happily with changing the name of the cape.

With deep respect for the President who was struck down, I think we of Southern Oregon can understand and sympathize with the feelings of the people of the Canaveral area.

Suppose it had been proposed to change the name of Klamath Lake to Lake Kennedy. It would have been an honor, to be sure. But in our comparatively young country it would have disrupted the backgrounds of the past. It was to see Klamath Lake that John C. Fremont first came to the Far West. It was at Klamath Lake that he was found by Lieutenant Gillespie and received the message that sent him to Sonoma to raise the Bear Flag and proclaim the California Republic.

It would have been a shock to us to give up the name Klamath.

And so it would have been if it had been proposed to change the name of the Rogue river to Kennedy river.

The origins of the word Rogue are lost in history. There is a tradition that it was named by some early French explorer, who saw it when its flood waters were stained by the reddish soil of the hills in which it has its source. Rogue is a French word meaning red. In the course of time, the name was twisted around to Rogue.

But Rogue it is, and Rogue it has been since the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. No one of us would welcome a change—even to the name of a martyred President who had never trod the valley of the Rogue.

And so it would be with the Umpqua if it had been proposed to change the name of the river and its valley that derives from an Indian tribe.

It appears to have been President Johnson who first suggested the change of name from Cape Canaveral to Cape Kennedy. He proposed it to the five-man Committee on Government Names, which is a part of the 12-man Board of Geographic Names which has the authority to make such changes.

Let's hope first that there may never be another situation in which a similar proposal might be made. Our record is bad enough, as it is. But if there should be another national tragedy such as the four that have smirched our record as a nation, let's remember that the greatness of a President cannot be enhanced by merely changing the name of a river or a valley or a cape.

SANTA'S HELPER SAYS



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Weather

Klamath Falls, Tulelake and Lakeview — Variable cloudiness and cool through Tuesday. Low tonight 15-20; high Tuesday 30-34. Northerly winds 5-15 miles per hour.

High yesterday	28
Low this morning	27
High today	40
Low today	25
Precip. past 24 hours	14
Since Jan. 1	8.99
Same period last year	16.67

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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1963 Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 7649

Escapees Kidnap Frank Sinatra Jr.



Reds Plan New Farm Production

MOSCOW (UPI)—Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev today announced an "unprecedented" plan aimed at more than tripling development of the Soviet chemical industry in the next seven years in a crash program to boost Russia's farm and industrial production.

The program, under which 200 new chemical plants are to be built and over 500 existing ones reconstructed at an expense of about \$46 billion, was outlined by Khrushchev to a plenary meeting of the Communist party Central Committee.

Khrushchev also told the assembled Communist party leadership that two of his predecessors, Josef Stalin and V. M. Molotov, sold grain abroad while people were starving in the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev said that as recently as 1947, Stalin kept selling wheat abroad even though there were critical shortages in areas of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet premier, in a speech of nearly five hours, told the Western powers that the Soviet Union is not weak economically and warned them not to "put your knee on our breast" by imposing conditions on wheat sales to Russia.

Khrushchev's long speech, delivered before 5,000 delegates in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses was devoted mainly to the need for "chemicalization" of agriculture, by stepping up production of chemical fertilizers that would help make up for disastrous harvests such as this year's sub-par yield.

The poor output forced the Soviet Union to negotiate purchase of almost a billion dollars' worth of wheat abroad.

STATELINE, Nev. (UPI) — Frank Sinatra Jr., 19, was kidnaped at gunpoint from this Lake Tahoe gambling center Sunday night and police in two states issued an all-points bulletin for two young prison escapees suspected of the abduction.

A driving snowstorm at this 6,225-foot high resort in the Sierra Nevada hampered efforts by FBI agents and California and Nevada sheriff's deputies to find the son of the famous entertainer.

Roadblocks were set up on three roads leading from the area. But 11 hours after the kidnaping, Sinatra and his abductors were still missing.

The young singer was forced from his motel room shortly before he was to perform at a plush gambling casino (Harrah's) at 10 o'clock Sunday night. The abductors were armed with a sawed off shotgun and a .45 caliber pistol.

Named in the all points bulletin were Joseph J. Sorce, 21, and Thomas Keating, 21, both from Los Angeles County. They already face kidnapping charges rising from their escape Oct. 26 from the Deuel Vocational Institution, Tracy, Calif., State Prison, when they forced a 16-year-old boy to drive them to freedom. They are suspected of robbing two Southern California banks after their escape and were described as "extremely dangerous."

Sinatra's father arrived at Springs, Calif., after being notified of the abduction. He was reported incommunicado at a Reno hotel. The youth's mother, Nancy Sinatra, Sinatra's first wife, was keeping her home line open at her Hollywood home in case the abductors made a ransom demand.

The suspects were believed to be traveling in a 1962 or 1963 white Chevrolet Impala with a California license plate. The kidnaping was first reported by Gene Evans, a spokesman for Harrah's Club at Stateline's south shore, a plush gambling resort area near the Nevada-California state line.

Evans said the kidnaping occurred at a motel on the California side shortly before the young singer was scheduled to make his appearance at the casino lounge at 10 p.m., PST (1 a.m., EST Monday).

Evans said young Sinatra and John Foss, a trumpet player with the Tommy Dorsey band, were in their motel room when someone knocked at the door.

Foss said Sinatra asked who was there, and a voice replied: "Room service."

The trumpeter said Sinatra opened the door and two men carrying weapons pushed their way into the room. Foss said they overpowered him, bound his wrists and taped his mouth with adhesive tape.

The government had no immediate comment on an offer by U. S. President Lyndon B. Johnson of "full assistance" to Bolivia in the emergency. President Victor Paz Estenssoro convoked an emergency session of his cabinet and it was believed the offer would be considered at that time.

The foreigners being held as hostages and in their third day of captivity indicated they were unharmed and receiving good treatment and food. They included the four Americans, three Canadians, a West German and a Dutchman.

Although government troops had military control of Oruro, 100 miles from La Paz, militant leftist miners announced plans for an anti-government demonstration there raising the possibility of disorders. Many of the 6,000 miners engaged in the showdown with the government were believed to be armed.

Government rejection of the miners' "swap" demand was made by the attorney general of the republic. He said to accept it would be to surrender authority. He warned the government would do all in its power to release the hostages and punish the culprits.

In Washington, the White House announced Sunday night that President Johnson had offered full assistance to the Bolivian government at the request of Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

"As our nation and the world become more complex, more and more contact between the President and the people, and among leaders of nations, is necessary," he said. "The very fact of being president involves certain personal risks, which I believe must be accepted."

Eisenhower said the risks should be reduced without limiting the President's "necessary" freedom of movement. He said helicopters could take the place of the presidential automobile for certain trips over fixed routes and new safety measures could be developed to provide improved security in motorcades.

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Weather

EXTENDED OUTLOOK
Return to fair and cool fall weather expected next five days with high temperatures mostly 35-38 and lows 18-20. No precipitation expected next three days at least.

Tin Miners Hold Four Americans

LA PAZ, Bolivia (UPI)—Rebellious tin miners holding nine foreigners, including four Americans, as hostages for the release of three Communist labor leaders today gave the government 24 hours to submit to their demands "or face the consequences."

The "consequences" appeared to be continued retention of the hostages and the start of a series of nationwide general strikes in the key tin mining industry aimed at bringing down the government.

The government attitude toward the ultimatum was indicated in a flat rejection of the miners' original demands. At the same time, the government sent 3,000 troops into Oruro, 44 miles northwest of Catavi where the hostages were being held.

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ELKTON, Md. (UPI) — The pilot of the Pan American World Airways jet that crashed here Sunday night killing all 81 aboard radioed as he was going down that the plane was "out of control," a tape recording of his last messages disclosed today.

Seconds before the stricken airliner plunged to earth in flames, the pilot told the Federal Aviation Agency's approach control tower in Philadelphia: "Clipper 214 (his flight number) . . . out of control. Down we go."

His voice on the tape was as calm as if he were asking for landing clearance.

"Clipper 214, did you call Philadelphia?" approach control asked.

"Clipper 214 . . . going down in flames."

Again his voice was completely calm.

The tape showed no warning of any disaster. There was no indication in the tape that the plane had been struck by lightning as many eyewitnesses claimed.

The "out of control" message hinted that turbulence may have tossed the 120-ton jet about so violently that structural failure of a wing occurred as it entered a storm. This may have caused a sudden flash fire and explosion that racked the craft.

Bobbie Allen, deputy director of the Civil Aeronautics Board's Bureau of Safety, told a news conference all possibilities were being checked out — lightning, turbulence and even a bomb.

"There probably was an explosion, but what type I don't know," Allen said. "We have FBI representatives at the scene but they merely are there as observers and there is no indication their role will change."

Truman Finch, veteran CAB accident investigator in charge of the probe, added:

"Anything is possible. We haven't scratched the surface yet."

About two dozen policemen and a like number of sailors moved out with the first light of dawn today to pick up the remains of the 73 passengers and 8 crewmen from the frost-covered cornfield where the Boeing 707 crashed at 8:20 p.m. EST.

It was at this precise moment Sunday night that the plane's pilot radioed the Philadelphia control tower: "We're going down in flames."

Numerous eyewitnesses insisted they saw lightning strike the plane or flash near it, followed by at least one and possibly two in-the-air explosions. But, investigators said, if it were lightning that destroyed the plane, it was a 1-in-10 million shot.

The giant plane began its flight in San Juan, P.R. with

call on the 89-year-old former President, a Republican, in New York.

Following the McNamara-Taylor meeting, Budget Director Kermit Gordon and Deputy Elmer Staats were on the calling list at 11 a.m. EST. They were expected to discuss with Johnson possible spending cuts in the budgets of the State and Justice departments, Veterans Administration and Federal Aviation Agency.

Johnson's busy agenda also included a 10 a.m. meeting with Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall; a 10:15 a.m. intelligence briefing from CIA Director John A. McCone and national security assistant McGeorge Bundy; a 3 p.m. meeting with a delegation from the National Council of Churches; and a 4:30 p.m. appointment with William S. Crockett, deputy undersecretary of state for administration.

The President saw Hoover in New York Sunday after attending the funeral of New Deal architect Herbert H. Lehman. Johnson's two hour and 28 minute visit to Manhattan, his first trip away from Washington since entering the White House, was marked by the heaviest presidential security precautions in that city's history.

Johnson began his day Sunday with a walk to church, via a roundabout route of more than a mile. He flew to New York and back, and then he pitched into a Sunday afternoon meeting with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Assistant Secretary Edwin Martin. He offered Bolivia any U.S. help asked to aid in obtaining the release of four American officials kidnaped by Red-led Bolivian tin miners.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had a 10:30 a.m. EST appointment with the President to discuss the fiscal 1965 budget Johnson must send to Congress by next Jan. 18.

McNamara was praised highly Sunday by Herbert Hoover when Johnson paid a 10-minute

He said another method under study was "low observability." "This means a missile could be made so slim that it could be virtually impossible to be seen on a radar screen," he explained. "The nature of radar is such that this is possible. Radar has a limitation on how small an object it can display."

As for its own defenses at present, the U.S. has nothing to worry about, the general said. "The missile units now operational, in combination with the Strategic Air Command's manned bomber forces, constitute the most powerful deterrent force which any nation has yet been able to create."

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LOOKING FOR SANTA — Mary C. Perkins, a patient at the Klamath Nursing Home off Summers Lane, is a long way from her native Sweden. She is not sure how old she was when she came to this country, but she was born May 3, 1881. Recently Mrs. Perkins suffered a stroke in her small home in Klamath Falls where she lived alone. It was some time before help came because she has only one sister who lives in Tacoma. Now she is comfortable and waiting for the Herald and News Christmas Party Dec. 20.

Nursing Home Patients Eagerly Await Party

By RUTH KING

Ask a patient at the Klamath Nursing Home what Santa should bring for Christmas, and almost without exception the answer will be, "most anything."

This doesn't mean they are indifferent—just that they are unaware and it takes a little time for the very old to collect their thoughts.

It takes only one Christmas party to know, for once and always, that each and every one of the men and women who live at the home look forward to Christmas and the gifts that are so generously given each year by the public and to the arrival of Santa, and the excitement of receiving remembrances from beneath the big Christmas tree.

The Herald and News is again sponsoring a party at the home on Dec. 20. Between now and then a lot of gifts will be needed.

The 18 women, most of them bed patients, would welcome flannel gowns, talcum powder and lotions.

Twelve men asked for soft candies and 15 men asked for fruits, and any types of games, new or used to while away the long hours between breakfast and dinner.

Specific requests were made Huey Barnes, diabetic candy; Nick Kennedy, Velvet tobacco; Glen Handlin, Pete Coleman, Arvid Lindholm, like Pall Mall cigarettes; Frank Isaacson prefers Camels; Jack Smith and Vernon Hewitt asked for Copenhagen and Homer Long said Skoal.

A number of men who have no relatives or friends to visit them at the nursing home, asked if there was to be a Christmas party again this year. There will be with the help of the folks in the Klamath Basin.

The compromise was worked out by a Senate-House conference committee to reconcile differences between the versions passed by the two chambers. It authorizes another year of economic, military and technical aid overseas. The \$3.6 billion total is almost \$1 billion less than the late President Kennedy asked. The House voted \$3.5 billion and the Senate \$3.7 billion on the initial go-round.

AF Warns 500 Missiles Now Trained On Specific Targets

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (UPI) — The Air Force disclosed Monday it now has 500 operational intercontinental ballistic missiles within the United States—all armed with nuclear warheads and aimed at "a specific target."

But it emphasized that these missiles are deterrent weapons to be used only for retaliation in the event of an enemy nuclear attack on the U.S. "They are purely defensive," stressed Gen. Arthur Brown, a spokesman for the Air Force's Strategic Air Command.

By the first of the year the number of these missiles will

swell to 550, and to "well over 600" by mid-1964.

All of these missiles—which include Atlas, Titan and Minuteman—are capable of hitting and devastating any possible enemy target.

Although the military and government cautiously refuse to identify "the specific target," it is commonly known to be the Soviet Union.

"What was a serious race between the U.S. and Russia a few years ago now has turned heavily in favor of this country as the number of missiles grows," said Soviet

missile expert.

BSD is the headquarters management agency for all of the nation's ICBM's.

Snowden said that Minuteman "instant ICBM" missiles are in mass production and are being put into underground silos at the rate of one a day. He said that by the late 1960s the U.S. will have 900 operational Minutemen poised in firing position.

Another leader in the space-missile field, Maj. Gen. W. Austin Davis—who is the BSD commander—told United Press International:

"We are going to have a tremendous missile force in the field in the near future. One of our follow-on efforts will be to

field weapons as fast as we can build and develop them."

But Davis pointed out that this country's big lead in the number of missiles does not mean an end to all aspects of the missile race.

The Air Force acknowledges that a new rivalry has emerged between the world's two mightiest powers. Both nations now are aging a race to develop invulnerable anti-missile systems and at the same time working on missile deception techniques.

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